

The Weekly Clarion.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1873.

The committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of the Governor, in the matter of the liquidation of the debt of the New Orleans and Jackson railroad to the State, submitted a report, yesterday, severely reflecting upon him. The report gave rise to an animated discussion, which was pending when our paper went to press.

Kansas Pomeroy makes an unqualified denial of the statement that he bribed any one to vote for him for Senator. A committee of investigation has been appointed, and the witnesses who are expected to substantiate the charge have been summoned to Washington from Kansas.

Colfax explains that \$1,000 of the amount Oakes Ames testified he received on account of the Credit Mobilier, came to him in a letter, as a present from an unknown party in New York. Very thin. Colfax is down among the dead men. His party can't afford to shoulder him.

It is said that Brooks, the fallen Democrat, who alone of his party was implicated in the Credit Mobilier villainy, will resign his seat in Congress, and in retirement hide himself away from the scorn and contempt of his old friends.

The Jackson Clique.—Our neighbor of the Brandon Republican whose article we have copied elsewhere has at last learned the names of this mysterious and terrible order—the mention of which seems to throw some innocent people at stated periods into spasms. As we are living in the midst of its supposed haunts and have not been able to trace the least sign of its existence, we had pronounced it a myth—a something which existed only in the disordered imaginations of the persons whom it disturbed. The description given it by one of these persons, has enabled the Republican to give it a local habitation and name. It is considerably extensive and quite respectable.

The Orgies at the Executive Mansion.

The account of the social equality carnival at the Executive Mansion in our last, created, as might have been supposed no little sensation, from the extraordinary scenes therein depicted—but we are assured that it barely did justice to the occasion; that the orgies were even more heinous and disgusting than the public would have inferred. The upsurge was infernal. The lonely hours of night were made hideous. The Governor, it is said, being the master of ceremonies led the dance with a partner of the opposite race; and others imitating his example, whirled through the giddy mazes of the dance and closed the hours with flying feet, while high above the din rose the music of the "Grasshopper" and other rillad songs. The affair was intended as a true interpretation of the so-called civil rights bill, and marks a new era in the social economy of the Mansion under the auspices of the Bully Boy.

Powers on the Corruption of the Republican Party.

Here is one feature of the Acting Governor's address in the social equality gathering at the mansion, which our reporter failed to catch. It is reported in the Pilot:

As you well know, in some of the States the Republican party has fallen under the leadership of bad men. The party of its principles has been polluted by the rule of unprincipled and corrupt men who have assumed the attractive livery of Republicanism, in order to subvert the honest purposes that ever disgraced a free and enlightened people.

But, thank heaven, the party is possessed with enough of its true spirit to rise and shake off the influence of its betrayers and those who would make it a cloak to cover up infamous actions.

And thus:

The wisdom, integrity and sagacity of the representative men of the party has preserved Mississippi from falling into the excesses which have disgraced and well-nigh ruined some of her sister States. I have no doubt but that the rule of patriotic action which has controlled your labors in the past, will be adhered to in the future.

The Acting Governor, being pre-eminently connected with the "leadership" of his party in Mississippi, naturally expects this State; but if the reported statements of the Attorney General be true, he has no right to make the exception, unless on the criminal's rule of denying everything and confusing nothing.

The Vicksburg Herald.

Maj. A. D. Banks makes his bow to the public as editor of the Herald. He is a journalist of large experience, having commenced his career at Petersburg, Virginia, and continued it as editor of the Cincinnati Engineer, in the memorable canvass of 1860. In the late Presidential election, Maj. B. served as Secretary of the National Democratic Executive Committee. His introductory is consistent with his past career. Mr. Armstrong resumes his place as business manager of the Herald.

The Oxford Falcon says that Mr. C. F. Jones, the missing Sheriff of LaFayette, is known to have left the country. He had settled or accounted for the taxes he had collected up to the first of January, amounting to forty odd thousand dollars, and the taxes he had collected since that time would amount to about five thousand dollars, which will have to be made good by his securities. The Falcon argues that inasmuch as he had just paid over the forty odd thousand dollars, he had no premeditated scheme to steal his collections, and that his conduct is due to a spell of dissipation, in which he unconsciously squandered the remainder, and then fled from the consequences of his own folly.

A bill introduced by Mr. Street has passed the House, to repeal the law creating the office of State Engineer.

Morris' Promised Exposure of Powers.

Of late, we have heard, through Republican sources, that the Attorney General feels wrathful towards the acting Governor, (Powers,) and that he intends to come before the public with a terrific exposure of crimes committed by that officer. We have held this somewhat startling intelligence in abeyance. But now the injunction of secrecy is removed. Josh himself has declared his intention to the editor of the Meridian Gazette, and the editor has published it, as follows: "Judge Morris is hatching a salty thunderbolt, to hurl at the head of the 'Acting Governor. If he knocks him 'into everlasting life, we don't propose 'to cry about it. Look out for gubernatorial fun!"

Now, we hope public expectation will not be held longer on a tight-rope. It has been given out that the legal adviser of the Governor is in possession of facts which are important to the public, showing that he has abused his trust, and committed crimes disgraceful to the office he is filling.

As it came into the report is that the Attorney General before launching his "thunderbolt" until the pressure of the Subsidy scandal is lifted from his own shoulders. But this is not a sufficient reason. The fact that his own conduct is undergoing investigation furnishes no ground for withholding information from the public, to which they have a right. Moreover, it is equivalent to an indefinite postponement of the business. The action of the Committee, in consequence of the absence of material witnesses, is slow, and as the investigation proceeds, it is likely they will find that the scandal ramifies into several channels, each one of which should be explored and exposed—and then will come the publication of the testimony, through the press, and its appeals to the people, who, after all, are the real tribunal to sit in judgment on the case. The probabilities are that Josh will get rid of this Subsidy affair, when the Edipian changes his skin and the leopard his spots. At all events, it must not stand in the way of the revelations concerning the Executive of the State, which have been more than insinuated. Inasmuch as the declaration of the Attorney General has been open enough to get into the newspapers, and to awaken suspicions of the most damaging character in regard to the conduct of the Governor, (considering they have emanated from a person associated with him in the State administration and possessing unequal opportunities of information touching the matters whereof he speaks,) there can be no reason for delay in the publication of the facts.

If the Legislature is the true sentinel of the people it professes to be, it will not await the tardy action of the Attorney General, but will proceed to institute a thorough investigation, and will place that officer himself on the witness stand. Nor can the acting Governor himself remain silent under the accusation and the threat of exposure which have been made in quarters entitled to his notice, and which he can no longer ignore.

Investigating Committees.

Several important investigating committees have been appointed by the Legislature, in addition to those heretofore mentioned.

A colored member from Marshall has introduced a searching resolution of inquiry into the action of the Governor in holding up an accepted draft for \$220,000, on which he could have realized the currency of certain parties, (Messrs. Humphries, Smith and Murdoch, of Columbus,) who had undertaken to liquidate the debt to the State of the N. O. & J. & G. N. R. R. Co. This indulgence was granted in direct violation of law, or rather without authority of law on the subject, which had expired by limitation. The usurpation has been at a cost of a large sum to the State, and it is believed was done to promote a private speculation. The transaction has a foul odor, and ought to be thoroughly ventilated. The Governor occupies a most unenviable attitude in connection with it, before the public; and a full inquiry is absolutely needed. To the main resolution, the following amendment was offered and adopted:

By Mr. Lowry: And by what authority he extends time to Messrs. Murdoch, Humphries and Smith, and authorizes him to use his power to make any settlement whatever, with any of the several parties.

Mr. Robbins, of Rankin, has introduced a resolution of inquiry concerning the purchase of a large number of maps by the State Superintendent of Public Education, under a law of the last Legislature. It is charged that not less than twenty thousand dollars were expended in this way; and the law has been grossly abused. We thought at the time of its passage that it opened an avenue to a monstrous abuse; and the results, if reported true, have justified our apprehensions. The report of the committee will show. To further the investigation, Mr. Hovey introduced an additional resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the committee to send for persons and papers, and empowering it to administer oaths, and assigning the clerk of the House on ways and means, in addition to his other duties, to serve with the committee.

Resolutions have also passed both Houses (on the motion of Republicans,) making inquiry into the disposition of the proceeds of the Agricultural Land Scrip.

These resolutions are all timely. It is to be hoped that the committees appointed under them will prosecute their duties impartially and fearlessly. It ought to be the rule of all parties to investigate thoroughly, and to reprobate every officer who has acted faithlessly to the public and has employed the opportunities of his position for private gain. No party, however large the majority it may boast, can stand up under the fearful responsibility of defending and maintaining an officer on whose name there is a stain of corruption.

The House of Representatives has done one thing which will receive public approval. It has passed a resolution to adjourn in March.

The report is credited that the President has ordered the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the Southern States. They were never needed here, except for political purposes.

The House of Representatives has again voted down a proposition to increase the salary of the President and the Executive officers, and also the salaries of members of Congress.

Resignation of Judge Alderson.

Judge Alderson has done one thing, if nothing more, that ought to be set down to his credit. The Natchez states that "just as the Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the capacity and official conduct of Judge Alderson, of the Third Circuit Court District, was about to resume the examination of witnesses, Gen. Chas. Clark appeared and stated to the committee that he was authorized by Judge Alderson to state to the committee that, by the advice of friends, he (Judge A.) had determined to tender his resignation to the Governor immediately. That from the testimony and opinions of the older members of the bar he was convinced that such prejudices existed against him in the minds of the leaders of the bar, that he could not administer justice in such a manner as would be satisfactory to the bar or to the country. Gen. Clark then stated to the committee that, from his knowledge of the testimony already given, he did not consider that any misdemeanor or other offense had been proven, or attempted to be proven, which would subject Judge Alderson to impeachment; and, therefore, he did not deem it improper for the committee, upon the written statement of Judge Alderson that he would immediately resign, to suspend the further investigation of the case. He said that Judge Alderson would forthwith present his resignation to the Governor, and in it would state the causes of his resignation. The resignation was to take effect as soon as the Governor would appoint Judge Alderson's successor.

Thereupon the committee suspended the investigation, the witnesses were discharged, and the matter happily ended."

Tammany—Credit Mobilier.

The following are the patriots, statesmen and philanthropists, all shining lights in Radicalism, who have been conspicuous in the Credit Mobilier inquiry. Wilson, (Vice-President elect), Colfax, Harlan, Patterson, Pomeroy, Caldwell, Clayton, Ames, Dawes, Kelley, Schofield, Garfield, and Bingham. Contrasting the villainies in which these apostles of Radicalism have been detected, with the Tammany frauds, the Chicago Tribune asks "if the corruptness of the New York Board of Supervisors 'were sufficient to arouse the indignation of the whole people, what is to be said of the revelations at Washington? 'Arithmetically, the New York robbery 'was the smaller of the two; numerically, 'the number engaged in it was less than 'in Credit Mobilier; and in personal 'standing the Tammany jobbers were of 'the canaille, compared with the men 'who accepted shares of the spoil from 'Oakes Ames. No man can think of 'this matter without sorrow at the deep 'humiliation that has overtaken the 'National Legislature."

Marked Congressmen.

Mr. Durant, a New York millionaire and corruptionist, has testified before the Credit Mobilier Investigation Committee that he had been approached by a member, in 1864, who offered to sell his vote. At another time, four members of Congress came to him, purporting to represent some forty votes, and desired to negotiate them. Durant says that he declined to treat for them; but it is not probable that as other lobbyists had several hundred thousand dollars to be used in this way, the forty Congressional votes failed to find purchasers. There is no reason to doubt, after Durant's statement that there is in Washington a Congressional Agency for the negotiation and sale of votes.

The Subsidy business flourishes at the National Capital.

Hon. A. H. Stephens has been nominated for Congress and accepted. In his address he defines his position to be that of a "Democrat of the straightest sort 'of the Jeffersonian school." Pretty strong for an Old Line Whig. But he does not intimate a purpose to reopen the questions settled by the Constitutional Amendments; and we will venture to predict that he will not. There are some things in which the people of the South may feel secure in the election of A. H. Stephens; he will not vilify the cause in which they have struggled and suffered to propitiate their persecutors; and he will not re-open the flood-gates of anarchy by agitating questions irrevocably settled.

A Nashville correspondent says that Dr. Willis R. Revels, pastor of the African Methodist Episcopal church in that city, is a full brother of Hiram Revels, and that he "boasts the blood of Ponce de Leon in his veins, and is only one shade darker than Horace Maynard—his grandfather having been a full-blooded Choctaw, his father a mulatto and his mother a genuine unadulterated negro." If the Revels with this genealogy are not the perfection of human nature, there is no perfection in the miscegenation theory of the gentle Anna Dickinson.

The new Postage bill, passed by the House of Representatives, is a fitting sequel to the repeal of the franking privilege. The new bill, if it pass the Senate, will go into effect in July, 1873, after which date the rates of postage on all letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight will be two cents instead of three.

The Tupper Standard contradicts the report to which we gave currency in the statement of another journal, that Capt. F. F. Freeman had been sentenced by Judge Hill to imprisonment in the penitentiary; and states the case as follows:

Capt. Freeman was found guilty of being a knuxby; by the jury; his counsel moved for a new trial, which was refused by Judge; afterwards a bill of exceptions was filed and carried to the Supreme Court. No decision has been given, nor has Judge Hill passed a sentence, further than to order Capt. Freeman to remain under military guard at the hotel in Oxford, where he is treated as kindly as any guest in the best hotel in the place. A good warm room, and his physician allowed to visit him daily, at the expense of the government. No sentence will be passed on Capt. Freeman until the June term of the court, if then.

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How to Get Rid of a Growing Evil.

The growing evil of controlling the action of public officials with money, has set thinking minds of the country to work in devising a plan of arresting it. A New York paper put the case in a nut shell. It says the "Government must 'get out of the Protective business, and 'the Subsidy business, and the Improvement and Development business. It 'must let trade, and commerce, and 'manufactures, and steamboats, and 'railroads, and telegraphs, alone." This would undoubtedly be a good preventive for the evil. Remove opportunities for depravity and it would cease to be a great extent. If their removal is impossible, let the government restrict them to such cases as absolutely require aid.—In the case of the building of the Pacific Railroad, it has been shown that every dollar loaned by the National Government has been stolen or used for corrupt purposes. It gave large quantities of lands, in addition to money, the proceeds of which have also been absorbed in the same way.

To descend from large to comparatively small things, it came to light since the Subsidy investigation commenced in this city, that the Ripley Railroad Company expended several thousands to procure an opinion from the Law Office, (Morris) of the State Administration, for the issuance of Warrants which were due it under an act of the Legislature. This sum came from the pockets of the people—it having been deducted from the assessment which the Legislature had stipulated for public purposes to pay to the Railroad Company.

The moral of such transactions is that government would act wisely to leave to persons whether in their individual, or associated and corporate capacity, the management of business of a private nature. Let us have as few loans, as few land grants, as few subsidies as possible.

An Important Insurance Decision.

An important Insurance case was recently decided in New York in which the following points were involved: The wife of one Henry Dean, deceased, held a policy in the Etina Life Insurance Company, and paid the premiums promptly up to September 20, 1869, the day upon which a premium was due, when he made an agreement with the agent to pay one-fourth cash upon the 6th of November following and give three notes for balance. Upon his death the company refused to pay the policy to his widow, on the ground—First, that no such agreement had been made; second, that if made, it was after the policy had passed for default of payment; third, that their agent had exceeded his authority in making such agreement.

The court ruled against the company upon the third point; and a jury, upon the first two, rendered a verdict for the widow for \$17,192 38, the amount of the policy.

Premature.

The proposition in the Legislature for a new Code, is premature and out of the question. The present Code may have imperfections; but it was gotten up at a cost directly and indirectly, of more than \$100,000; and the idea of doing the work over again before it has a trial, is preposterous, and an imposition on the public.

The Chicago Tribune, in speaking of the present vice-president of the United States, uses language the like of which has never been employed towards a vice-president since the days of Aaron Burr. It says:

No man during this generation has been more conclusively proven a corruptionist, a rascal, a knave, and a perjurer, than Schuyler Colfax. There is a topology of possible cases.

We have a Colfax county in Mississippi. The name must be changed, or we must have a Swan or Cunningham county to go along with it.

The Vilest Criminal and Monster of the Age.

A Worse than Brut in Human Form.

EXETER, N. H., Feb. 17.—According to a published statement, Evans, who has been convicted of the murder of Miss Lovell, makes the following confession: "In 1858 he was indicted for the murder of a girl of fourteen years, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1859 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1860 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1861 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1862 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1863 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1864 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1865 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1866 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1867 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1868 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1869 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1870 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. 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In 1948 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1949 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1950 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1951 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1952 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1953 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1954 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1955 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1956 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1957 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1958 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1959 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1960 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1961 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1962 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1963 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1964 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1965 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1966 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1967 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1968 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1969 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1970 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1971 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1972 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1973 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1974 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1975 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1976 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1977 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1978 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1979 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1980 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1981 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1982 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1983 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1984 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1985 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1986 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1987 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1988 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1989 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1990 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1991 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1992 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1993 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1994 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1995 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1996 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1997 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1998 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 1999 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 2000 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 2001 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 2002 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 2003 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 2004 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 2005 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 2006 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 2007 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 2008 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 2009 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 2010 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 2011 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 2012 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 2013 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 2014 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 2015 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 2016 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 2017 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the crime, died in prison. In 2018 he was indicted for the murder of a woman, in August, Me., for which another man, accused of the